The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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No crime has been without a precedent.—Seneca.

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CONGRESS IS BASE FOR POPULAR RULE

The Congress that will be chosen in the November election will consider important questions when it convenes on the first Monday in December next year.

Revolutionary changes on the industrial field, displacement of workers by automatic machinery, usurpation of power by equity courts, reduction in working hours and wage increases are questions of congressional import.

Congress should define the jurisdiction of equity courts and set such work conditions for government employes that will serve as a model for private employers.

Let trade unionists bear in mind that while the President has wide powers, Congress makes the laws.

A progressive President is helpless with a reactionary Congress, whose members have been known to flout every advanced proposal.

If a Congress is progressive, if alert to the need for legislation to meet social changes, it can thwart the most reactionary executive.

Privilege is aware of the powers of Congress. It sneers at the lawmaking branch. The independence of the Senate, for instance, is distasteful to privilege, which takes every opportunity to vent its hate on a government unit that is closest to the people.

Privilege has a purpose when it would bring Congress into popular contempt. The lawmaking branch is the foundation of popular rule. Every collapse of government by the people can be traced to the failure of that country's lawmakers to function.

Popular government succeeds in proportion to the intelligence and alertness of citizens in their selection of lawmakers.

Organized labor's ballot for members of the national House of Representatives and the Senate in this election will affect the lives of the present generation and of those to come.

Partyism has no place in this important decision.

Privilege is awake to the need for controlling the next Congress.

Let trade unionists and sympathizers urge their fellow citizens to vote for progressive candidates, regardless of party.

Inaction plays into the hands of privilege. This force will gladly permit the people to forget the congressional elections, thus allowing them to secretly tunnel their defenders into victory.

SQUALOR OF PORTO RICAN WORKERS IS GREATER UNDER AMERICAN RULE

Washington, Aug. 25.—"When trade unionists protested to Congress against the wretched condition of Porto Ricans workers, they were called agitators and disturbers," said Santiago Iglesias, secretary Pan-American Federation of Labor, in commenting on a leading editorial on Porto Rican social conditions in the New York Times.

The Times discusses a study of the Porto Rican jibaro, who corresponds to the peon in Mexico. The result of the study was first printed in San Juan (Porto Rico) Progress.

In the rural parts of Porto Rico 93 per cent of the children never go beyond the third grade and "it is not long until they are as ignorant as if they had never received any education. Health regulations are not enforced in the country. The jibaro lives in squalor, often a prey to disease."

The Times also refers to Knowlton Mixer's recent book on social and economic conditions in Porto Rico. The jibaro, the author states, is so wretchedly poor that he lives from hand to mouth every day and he "threatens to engulf the island unless he is recognized and assimilated." His conditions have been "aggravated, rather than diminished under American rule."

No human being on earth lives so meanly. His house is a shack built of straw and leaves of the royal palm, the environment unsanitary. A recent report to the Porto Rican legislature declared "our farm laborers are not an unindustrious lot, they are only a set of wretchedly forsaken creatures."

"Absentee landlordism is responsible for deplorable conditions in Porto Rico," said Secretary Iglesias.

"The trade union movement has repeatedly protested against American corporations driving Porto Ricans off the land, corporations refuse to pay taxes and the land has been drained of its resources by the exploiters. We have repeatedly warned Congress of the fatal consequences of this policy, but we are shown the financial income of these corporations as proof that the island is prosperous. Impartial investigators now indorse our position."

Labor-Saving Machinery Is Blamed For Increased Accidents In Mines

Washington, Aug. 25.—"Accident hazards in coal mines have been 'measurably increased' by the increased use of machinery," says the United States Bureau of Mines.

This federal unit has made an exhaustive study of the question and shows that devices that should be an aid to labor have proven a destroyer of life and limb.

One of the most alarming developments is laxity in connection with ventilation. This permits the accumulation of gases and results in explosions.

"There is absolutely no justification for attempting to utilize these new ideas without the taking of common-sense precautions looking to the safety of mines and miners," says the bureau.

COMPANY "UNION" STILL FOOLS

A writer on social and economic questions says the company "union" is "probably in all cases better than no union at all," but that "they can be genuinely helpful to the worker only in proportion as they become truly representative of their members and independent of employer control."

How can a company "union" be independent of employer control?

The instant it does become independent it loses its fundamental characteristic.

To intimate that the company "union" is an improvement where no legitimate trade union exists is to ignore the purpose of the company "union."

The company "union" has one purpose—to defeat organization of workers. The employer who controls it has no other object.

This question must be discussed in terms of principle. One should not be swayed by outward forms or honeyed pretense.

These are but the rainbow painted on a cloud of vapor.

ACCIDENTS INCREASE; LABOR IS SPEEDED UP

New York, Aug. 25.—Accidents in industry increased 30 per cent in the last 10 years, although standardized accident prevention methods applicable to every industry have been made available.

Leading accident causes are increased production speed, complicated machinery and the indifference of many employers to safety problems.

The New York State Department of Labor ranked 346,000 accidents during the fiscal year 1922-23. In 1926-27 the number reported was 518,000, nearly a 50 per cent increase. In 1923 compensation was granted to 76,216 workers in New York State; in 1926, 99,673. In 1927 this number was reduced to 98,384. Handling of objects and falls brought the largest casualty toll.

"The building industry is the most hazardous," said James A. Hamilton, Industrial Commissioner of New York State. "The failure of steel construction has added to the danger. Defective equipment, disregard of safety devices by employers and lack of care by working men are responsible for the high accident record. If this department had a sufficient staff to exhaustively inspect every building under construction many accidents might be prevented."

COURTS' NEW POWERS OPPOSED IN CONGRESS

Washington, Aug. 25.—The next Congress will pass Senate bill 1094 which is intended to clip the wings of Federal judges who take over the functions of juries, Senator Caraway predicts.

Under this proposal a litigant can appeal from a decision where a Federal judge expresses his personal opinion on the credibility of witnesses or passes judgment on the value of testimony.

"The necessity for this legislation is growing," said Senator Caraway. "The temptation of judges to invade the province of jurors is increasing.

"This bill will not prevent the court directing a verdict when same may be required or permitted as a matter of law. But it will prevent Federal judges from invading the particular function of the jury by expressing their personal opinions as to the value of testimony and witnesses.

"In summing up cases, aimed at in this legislation, trial judges often so intermingle personal opinions that sometimes even the lawyers are unable to distinguish between the declaration of the law and the judge's personal opinion. Judges sometimes denounce witnesses in the presence of the jury and in the hair-splitting way that witnesses are swearing falsely.

"Court records ought not to be encumbered with the judge's personal opinion. It is the jury's prerogative to weigh the evidence in cases triable by jury."

Promoters Boost Building Costs While Shifting Blame To Labor

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25.—"Land speculators, real estate gamblers, brokers and other dollar grabbers are responsible for high building costs," says Martin A. Dillmon, educational director Missouri Federation of Labor.

Mr. Dillmon quotes Arthur C. Holden, consulting architect to the New York Housing Commission:

"For an average brick structure, out of each dollar of the total cost 20½ cents goes to labor on the job, of which only 8½ cents goes to the carpenters, 5¾ cents to bricklayers and 2 cents to plasterers and hod carriers combined. Plumbers, on an average, get no more than 2 cents out of each dollar and electricians get two-thirds of a cent. So much for the argument of those who would make labor the one and only scapegoat for expensive housing.

"Bungalows are being sold in South Brooklyn, New York, for $5,090 to $5,800 each. Forty-three per cent of this price, or from $2,408 to $2,494 per bungalow, goes for promotion and financing, which includes speculation, commissions, trades and other gamblings. When a buyer, often because of a misfortune, can not meet his payments, 'financing costs' mount still higher on account of the exorbitant charges for renewals."

"St. Louis," said Mr. Dillmon, "can sustain Mr. Holden's findings. Building experts reported that the damage caused by the tornado in this city last year was greatest to apartments and buildings erected by promoters for speculative purposes. Some of these buildings were of the most flimsy construction and built in violation of the city building code.

"During the memorable 1922 fight in St. Louis to wreck building trades unions, we faced a solid front of newspapers, material dealers, real estate gamblers, Chamber of Commerce, etc. The Real Estate Exchange demanded wage reductions without expressing a willingness to cut their promotion and finance charges. Material dealers pushed the chariot of pauperized wages with no willingness to reduce their prices.

"The Chamber of Commerce set carpenters' wages at 95 cents an hour and publicly announced: 'When we find a contractor paying more than this we will invoke the power of public opinion in correction.' In other words, a contractor who violated the Chamber's injunction could find himself boycotted by big business.

"Did these business men offer to reduce the price of their commodities? Not on your life. As usual, labor was the goat."

INJUNCTIONS SCORED BY FEDERAL LAWMAKER

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 25.—"Recent labor injunctions against striking coal miners is without parallel in the history of the American bench," declared Congressman Alfred L. Bulwinkle in an address to the annual convention of the North Carolina Federation of Labor. The speaker predicted that Congress will curtail equity courts.

He stamped as an infamy the "Bedford Stone decision,' which upheld an injunction that compels trade unionists to handle non-union stone.

Decisions which prevented a bonding company to sign bonds for strikers in ejectment cases and prohibited strikers from singing hymns were declared "a disgrace."

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE CONDEMNS INJUNCTION

Kenosha, Wis., Aug. 25.—Senator "Bob" La Follette raked the labor injunction fore and aft, upheld organized labor and praised hosiery workers on strike against the Allen-A plant, in an address in this city.

"Workers must organize to bargain effectually with employers," said Senator La Follette. "And unions perform other services besides bargaining. It is not enough for workers to be well fed and well housed. Pride in the physical condition of their men is part of the make-up of some of our 'open' shop industrialists. But men want something more than the good physical condition of healthy slaves. They want some power over the external conditions which most affect their lives. It is only by organizing that workers can win such power.

"The most serious governmental interference with the organization and activities of unions is the court injunction. The short delay in the injunction weapon most effective. And in the end a workman may still find that the question of right is also obeyed a long and complicated order which he never studied is left not to a jury but to the angry judge who wrote the order.

"The struggle at the Allen-A plant in this city is an example of the value of labor's weapons against the tactics of those who are opposed to them."

The Allen-A strike, referred to by the Senator, is caused by a refusal of workers to adopt a speed-up system and to abandon their union.

HIGH WAGES NEEDED SAYS SOCIAL WRITER

Washington, Aug. 25.—"Ministers of the Gospel must not satisfy themselves with preaching the doctrine of charity; they must also preach the doctrine of justice," says Rev. Dr. John A. Ryady, professor of sociology, Catholic University, in his new volume on social work.

"Multiply social service agencies and expand their work as you will," says the clergyman, "you can contribute very little toward the solution of the problem of poverty without a more equitable distribution of the products of industry.

"So long as the wealthy have their power to increase their wealth and to pay the workers less than living wages, poverty will increase.

"If we are permanently to improve the condition of the poor and to prevent large numbers of wage earners from passing into the ranks of the poor, we must strive for better wage standards and the protection of wage earners against industrial hazards.

"Charity must go hand in hand with the application of the principle of justice in social and industrial relations. Those who are interested in practical works of charity must ever strive for the impovement of social and industrial conditions."

Dr. O'Grady declares that in every city in the country there are large numbers of workers whose earnings can not maintain them and their families in health and decency. Industrial hazards, illness and occupational employment all combine to reduce his earnings.

RAILROADS CUT COSTS; TONNAGE INCREASED

New York, Aug. 25.—The railroads of the nation have increased the efficiency of their man-power and lessened the purchase of rolling stock during 1911 and 1927, in this period the number of locomotives increased 6 per cent while freight traffic increased 74 per cent.

"SADIE MAGUIRE" DEAD

Omaha, Aug. 25.—Frank A. Kennedy, well-known member of the International Typographical Union, died suddenly in this city at the age of 68 years.

He was Secretary of Labor and Compensation Commissioner for Nebraska for eight years. Prior to this he was editor of Western Laborer, which he published in this city.

He wrote extensively as "Sadie Maguire."

UNCLE SAM INJURED BY NICARAGUAN CASE

Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 25.—Recognition by the United States of Adolph Diaz as president of Nicaragua "has injured our moral prestige at home and abroad," said Professor Charles W. Hackett of the University of Texas at a round-table session of the Institute of Politics.

The educator's statement recalled the usurpation of the Nicaraguan government by General Chamorro. He "set the regular president into exile and forced Vice President Sacass to waive all claims to the office. The Nicaraguan congress elected Adolph Diaz as president although the constitution provides that the people shall elect a president. Diaz has been recognized by the United States.

"All the deplorable events connected with military occupation by the United States in Nicaragua might have been avoided if the American government had recognized Sacasa instead of merely frowning upon Chamorro," said Professor Hackett.

"Our government's refusal to uphold constitutional government in January, 1926, and its justification for wholesale interference in Nicaraguan affairs a year on the ground that it must uphold constitutional government—that of Adolph Diaz, the usurper—neither of which can be gravely questioned—has injured the moral prestige of the United States at home and abroad."

CHINK LABOR CHAMPION BEING EXPOSED IN WEST

San Jose, Calif., Aug. 25.—Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, is acquainting voters of this district with Congressman Free's high regard for Chinese labor, and the need for the retirement of this lawmaker to private life.

Congressman Free is a staunch defender of Chinese-loving ship owners, while loudly proclaiming his hope for an American merchant marine. On every occasion he has voted to drive American boys off the sea and have their places filled by Orientals.

OLD-AGE PENSION PLAN IS FAVORED IN CANADA

Vancouver, British Columbia, Aug. 25.—This province paid $262,904.04 in old-age pensions from October to March 31. The Dominion government contributed one-half of this amount. There are 2,712 pensioners in the province. The average monthly payment is $17.43.

It is optional with a province to accept this system. The Manitoba government passed the necessary legislation but has not formally proclaimed same. The act will probably become effective in that province in October. Saskatchewan began paying pensions last May and the commissioner of the Yukon Territory has been authorized to take similar action.

BUILDING CRAFTSMEN FORM GIANT MERGER

New York, Aug. 25.—Every building trades union in Greater New York is affiliated to the new Building Trades Council of Greater New York and vicinity.

"This is the first time in a dozen years that these unions have been united," said William J. McSorley, president of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department.

The workers will deal with the Building Trades' Employers' Association, which includes every contractor of importance in this city.

MINERS MAKE GAINS IN PITTSBURGH AREA

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 25.—Coal companies employing 3,500 men in this district signed new wage scales with the union, reports Philip Murray, international vice president of the United Mine Workers. Several of these concerns were operating on the anti-union basis.

CLERKS WIN PAY RAISE

Chicago, Aug. 25.—Wage increases that benefit 6,000 employes of the Rock Island Railroad have been negotiated by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. Clerks are advanced $7 a month, miscellaneous classes $5 a month and 2 to 7½ cents an hour for day workers. The increase will total $450,000 annually and is retroactive to June 1 this year.

WANT COMPENSATION LAW

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 25.—A compensation law was called for by delegates to the annual convention of the North Carolina Federation of Labor.

The convention opposed prison labor, a state consultancy and the Reynolds Tobacco Company of Winston-Salem for its slavish work conditions and its opposition to organized labor. This concern manufactures Camel cigarettes and Prince Albert smoking tobacco.

PRISON BOARD FAILS TO CHECK CRITICISM

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 25.—The State Board of Control lost their court fight to have John C. Lewis, president Iowa Federation of Labor, declared in contempt because he refused to sit in a star chamber session and explain why he opposes the board's assigning several hundred convicts to a prison labor contractor in defiance of law.

The trade unionist ignored a subpoena when he was denied an attorney and a stenographer and was told the hearings would be secret.

District Judge Herman F. Zeuch ruled that the board assumed a judicial role.

"The board may investigate themselves in any manner they see fit," said the court, "but they can not reach out into the streets and cite any citizen to appear before them under penalty of contempt."

PAY ROLLS DROP

Washington, Aug. 25.—Pay roll totals in selected industries dropped 3.1 per cent during July, as compared with June, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment declined 1.1 per cent in the same period.

CHILEAN LABOR ACTIVE

Washington, Aug. 25.—Chilean workers contemplate affiliation with the Pan-American Federation of Labor and ask officials of the latter body for information. The Social Labor Congress is the central body of the Chilean workers, and has been in existence 28 years.

JURIST'S PROPHECY RECALLED; MODERN BARONS' SERFS CONTROL

Madison, Wis., Aug. 25.—"Fifty years ago," says La Follette's Magazine, "Edward E. Ryan, Chief Justice of Wisconsin Supreme Court, in an address to a university graduating class, after referring to the defiant attitude of a railroad corporation toward the state, said:

"The question will arise in your day, though perhaps not fully in mine, Which shall rule, wealth or men; which shall lead, money or intellect; who shall fill public stations, educated and patriotic free men or the feudal serfs of corporate capital?

"In 1928," says La Follette's, "an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission of the electric power trust discloses that the feudal serfs of this greatest monopoly ever created by the ingenuity of man, have been spending untold sums of money corrupting elections, controlling conventions and bribing public officials. They have dictated the policy of state legislatures and of the United States Congress. They have attempted to buy seats in the United States Senate."

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25.—A wage increase of $3 a week for 1,000 commercial printers employed on daily newspapers. The contract runs for three years and was negotiated by Earl C. Smith, who is the third increase since 1923 and affects 500 men and women.

LABOR MUST KNOW

Washington, Aug. 25.—"Labor must know what is going on in the world," said W. J. Bowen, president of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union.

"Our civilization is changing before our eyes," said Mr. Bowen. "Old measures do not always meet new conditions and we must be alert, thoughtful and studious. We must know what is going on in the world. If we do not, our opponents, who'already have the jump on us, see fit this fall, forgetting party labels for once."

OLD-AGE PENSION ACT FOUNDED ON CHARITY

Washington, Aug. 25.—A Massachusetts old-age pension law that depends on the good will of citizens is called "remarkable legislation" by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A special commission in that State recommended a State-supported and administered old age pension system, but this duty of the State toward aged and dependent citizens was ignored by the legislature.

The factory report by members of the commission was favored. The act as passed makes no provision for State contributions. Funds are to be drawn from a "public bequest fund," composed of any gifts which may be received from public-spirited citizens. No pensions or allowances may be paid until this fund reaches $500,000. If there are no "public-spirited citizens" there are no pensions.

MINERS RAISE WAGE IN COLORADO FIELD

Denver, Aug. 25.—The Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, which recently negotiated United Mine Workers, has raised wages 23 cents a day for day labor and proportionately increased rates for tonnage workers.

The new rate is $7 a day. The company is the largest coal operator in Northern Colorado.

The contract declares that the purposes of the agreement are to promote and establish industrial justice and to establish collective bargaining between mine workers and operators through free and independent organizations.

AMERICA LEADS WORLD IN ELECTION EXPENSES

Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 25.—America leads the world in election costs, said Dr. James K. Pollock of the University of Michigan, speaking at the Institute of Politics here today.

"New York City alone," said Dr. Pollock, "spends more money on its city elections than the entire whole German Republic in electing the entire Reichstag. Chicago spends more than the entire official bill does Britain in electing an entire House of Commons."

Dr. Pollock favored an overhauling of our registration system. "Elections," he said, "should not be considered a necessary evil except for political machines, but as solemn referendums, efficiently conducted. In the field of election administration we have one of the best instances of how and why the American citizen is burdened with inconvenient costs and handicapped by colossal inefficiency."

12,000 FARMERS URGED TO FORGET PARTY LABEL

Galesburg, Ill., Aug. 25.—Twelve thousand farmers, at a picnic here, were urged by Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, to forget party labels in the presidential election.

"While full credit should be given to party platforms," said Mr. Smith, "we must judge from the statements of the candidates themselves. Let's throw off the blinders of partisanship and cast our ballots as we see fit this fall, forgetting party labels for once."

MINERS' UNION WILL COME BACK; OWNERS URGED TO BE CAUTIOUS

Chicago, Aug. 25.—The Chicago Tribune reminds coal operators that they will not always possess their present advantage.

"The operators have the whip hand now only because the union has been unable to organize the men employed in the fields south of the Ohio River," says the Tribune. "Some day, there is reason to believe, the union of the mines will be organized, and when that day comes the operators may wish they had shown greater consideration for their employes' welfare.

"A general lowering of wages in an industry is demoralizing. Miners are not accustomed to high wages as we know them in the well-organized skilled trades. Any reduction will mean serious deprivation to workmen and their families. The lowering of income can result only in less schooling for the children, a meaner diet, more crowded homes, poorer clothing, fewer recreations and a lessened ability to meet misfortunes that must be expected in every family.

"Reduced incomes must result, as well, in the lowering of the purchasing power of scores of mining communities throughout the state, a reduction which will be reflected not only in the reduced prosperity of the retailers in these communities, but also in the orders of the manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers who supply these tradesmen.

"Possibly these considerations will not weigh as they should with the operators, but we hope they are not unmindful of the fact that a reduction in the standard of living of their employes will tend to make their workmen sullen.

"The Miners' union grew strong on the arrogance of mine operators who strove to force low wages upon the industry. That history will be repeated unless the operators show greater wisdom this time."

Shall Bankers Use Navy As Debt Collector?

Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 25.—"The makers of the Constitution did not intend that the President be empowered to send armed forces into foreign countries without the consent of Congress," said Professor E. M. Borchard of Yale University, speaking at the Institute of Politics.

Professor Borchard's warning followed a statement by Andrew Ten Eyck, New York lawyer, who pointed out that many foreign loans contain a clause permitting American bankers to install representatives as collectors of customs in foreign states in case of default. He said some bankers really believe that the American government should use the navy to land these officials in a gunboat and keep the gunboat in the harbor to aid the collection of customs.

Professor Borchard said a distinction should be made between the protection of lives of citizens in immediate danger, as in the case of the Nanking incident in China last year, and the collection of pecuniary claims where no immediate emergency exists.

The danger, continued Professor Borchard, is that America may be tempted to remain longer than during the emergency, thereby preventing the native people from learning the means of self-government.

He asserted that the present system of protecting the rights of citizens abroad with respect to pecuniary claims is bad because the stronger party to the litigation, when urging a claim, is in effect plaintiff, judge and sheriff. Consequently the weaker country sometimes has to make unwarranted payments. He thought Congress, and not the President, should have the authority to decide on intervention in Haiti, for instance.

Capt. W. R. Gherardi of the Navy declined to be summed up the navy's position by saying:

"You can theorize all you want, but we are going to continue to protect our citizens, when it is our right."

Professor Borchard replied that the whole controversy simmered down to what are our rights, and who should determine them, the navy or some one else. Most of the difficulty, he added, arose from the difference between the American or European and the Latin American viewpoint as to what constituted a denial of rights or justice.

"Latin America says," he declared, "as long as we open our courts to your citizen, no matter how we treat him in those courts, there has been no denial of justice. We say, 'You must not only open your courts, but you must give our citizens what we think is a square deal in those courts'."

DRIVE FOR MOONEY PARDON LAUNCHED ON WEST COAST

San Francisco, Aug. 25.—A pardon for Tom Mooney, serving a life sentence for alleged complicity in the Preparedness Parade in this city July 22, 1916, is sought by Molders' Local Union No. 164. Mooney is a member of this local.

A committee headed by Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California Federation of Labor, recently called on Governor Young in Mooney's behalf.

In their pardon plea the molders say:

"Time, the great healer of wounds and impartial explorer of human events, has in the great tragedy known as the Mooney case, heaped circumstance upon circumstance, fact on fact, confession on confession, and accumulated irrefutable evidence, not available during the trial, leading to the almost universal, unprejudiced opinion that Thomas J. Mooney is innocent of the crime for which he is immured in San Quentin prison.

"The trial judge and appellate justices, all living members of the jury, and all the material witnesses in the case have made affidavits that they contributed to the commission of an irreparable error in the conviction of an innocent man, and now regret such action and would undo the wrong if it were in their power.

"The Supreme Court of California has settled the law of the state, declaring the legal impossibility of conviction on the present evidence and recommending to the defendant as his only recourse under the constitution and the laws of the state being an application for pardon at the hands of the governor of the state."

TRUCK DRIVERS GAIN

Denver, Aug. 25.—Truck drivers employed by the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company secured a wage increase of $3 a week. Arbitration is provided and work conditions improved.